SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT FACT SHEET

Massachusetts Department of Public Health, Bureau of Substance Abuse Services February, 2002

This fact sheet contains information about the impact of alcohol and other drug use in the Fourth Plymouth Representative District. Admission data were reported to the Bureau of Substance Abuse Services (BSAS) Substance Abuse Management Information System in FY 2001.

Residents of Fourth Plymouth Representative District

Treatment Admissions:

In FY 2001, there were 120,687 admissions to licensed substance abuse treatment services in all of Massachusetts. Of these, 0.3% (400) reside in the Fourth Plymouth Representative District. Due to budget cuts in FY 2002, BSAS estimates that 19% (76) of Fourth Plymouth Representative District residents will not be able to access treatment services. Please note that these statistics represent only individual admissions, and represent a figure lower than the actual number of constituents in need of treatment services.

- In FY 2001, 70% of admissions from the Fourth Plymouth Representative District were male and 30% were female.
- Over 65% of admissions were between the ages of 30-49.
- 94.2% of admissions were white non-Latino, 2% were black non-Latino, 2.5% were Latino, and 1.2% were other racial categories.
- 54.7% of those admitted to treatment were never married, 20.5% were married, and 16.5% reported not to be married now.
- 18% of admissions had less than high school education, 42% completed high school, and 40% had more than high school education.
- 44% of those admitted to treatment were employed.
- 11% of those admitted were homeless.
- 8% of admissions had prior mental health treatment.

Substances Used in Past Year:

Upon entering treatment, each client is asked to report ALL substances used in the past year (12 months) prior to admission. Admissions frequently report using more than one substance within the year. The use of more than one psychoactive substance, such as alcohol and marijuana, is referred to as 'polydrug' or 'polysubstance' use. For example, individuals who use cocaine, crack and heroin also may report the use of either alcohol and/or marijuana.

• Table 1 shows ALL substances which clients reported using in the year prior to admission, including the prevalence of injection drug use (IDU) in the Fourth Plymouth Representative District. Injection drug users (or IDU's) are individuals who use a needle to ingest cocaine, crack, heroin or another drug to get high.

Table 1 Annual Admissions by Substance Used FY 1995 – FY 2001 Fourth Plymouth Representative District										
FY '95	267	234	74	57	28	31	22			
FY '96	238	216	64	37	18	24	13			
FY '97	301	266	103	64	31	42	24			
FY '98	370	327	96	70	35	54	40			
FY '99	315	281	78	61	19	46	35			
FY '00	375	319	90	82	51	55	46			
FY '01	400	333	98	82	45	75	54			

- Since dropping in FY 1996, residents of Fourth Plymouth Representative District reported an increase across all the drug categories.
- Between FY 1995 and FY 2001, admissions reporting heroin use more than doubled, and, alcohol use increased by 42%, marijuana by 32%, cocaine by 43%, and crack use by 60%.

Primary Substance of Use:

At admission clients also identify a "primary drug" of use which is the substance currently causing them the most problems.

• Table 2 compares the proportional distribution of primary drugs in Massachusetts with that for the Fourth Plymouth Representative District.

Table 2										
Primary Drug by District and State FY 2001										
	Alcohol	Heroin	Marijuana	Cocaine	Crack					
District	70.5 %	14.7%	4.7%	5.0%	2.7%					
State	46.5%	35.9%	6.5%	3.9%	3.4%					

• While heroin, marijuana, and crack as a primary drug of use in your Representative District was lower than the State average, alcohol and cocaine was higher within your District.